contain large quantities of Apples which may be source of pesticides and if so, the monitoring surveillance and testing carried out so far by States/Union Territories yearwise during the last three years and the results thereof; and

(e) whether it is a fact that Alar (Daminozide) pesticide is also used in India and if so, the quantitites produced/imported for last three years and value thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Government have seen the report appearing in the Time of March, 6, 1989 highlighting risks to health of children in U.S.A. as a result of consumption of pesticide contaminated article of foods.

(b) Sporadic studies carried out by ICAR, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Indian Council of Medical Research did show the presence of pesticide residues in food, but in majority of samples; the quantity of pesticide residues was found to be within the prescribed limit.

(c) Apples are not exposed to heavy doses of pesticides because only 5-7 sprayings of recommended pesticides are given in the season.

(d) No such report on contamination of baby food including weaning food with pesticide residue has come to the notice of the Government

(e) Alar (Daminozide) is not registered for use in the country under Insecticides Act, 1968.

Capacity Utilisation of Tetrapack Machines by NDDB

1227. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH LATHER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 20 percent capacity of the 18 tetrapack machines purchased by the NDDB in 1981 at a cost of Rs. 3 crores is being utilised and if so what are the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that other tetrabrick machines were purchased on single tender basis involving Rs. 30 crore in foreign exchange in 1986-87 with only 25% capacity as compared to the tetrapack machines while the cost is three times more and that these machines are lying unutilised; and

(c) if so, what are the compulsions in purchasing these machines and what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) National Dairy Developmnt Board received 16 Tetra Pack machines during 1980–82 at a total cost of Rs. 2.18 crores. The capacity utilisation of these machines during 1988-89 was about 13%. Low utilisation has been mainly due to reduced availability of milk for aseptic packaging following drought conditions in the recent past.

(b) and (c) 31 Tetra Brick machines were purchased at a cost of Rs. 15.18 crores in foreign exchange. Single tender purchase became necessary since only Tetrapack had quoted for such machines and at that point of time Tetrapack were the only internationally renowned manufacturing firm for

aseptic packaging machines. 24 of these machines have been installed and 7 have been alotted. The total capacity of the 31 Tetra Brick machines is 95000 Packs per hour whlie capacty of 16 Tetra Pack machines is 57600 Packs per hour. Tetra Brick machines are considered technologically superior to Tetra Pack machines.

Entries of Foreign Companies into Food Processing Industries of India

1228. SHRI J. P. JAVALI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the Economic Times of April 2, 1989 stating that a rush is on among foreign companies to enter India's food processing sector;

(b) whether Government have made any study about the impact of food processing industries on the millions of small vegetable and fruit growers and petty vendors;

(c) whether food processing by big companies has a possibility of throwing out millions of poor self-employed people from their livelihood; and

(d) if so, what measures Government are contemplating to protect the interests of poor and the self-employed peoples?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The growth of food processing industries in the fruit and vegetable sector is aimed towards reducing the large wastages that currently occur in these sectors, providing increased employment opportunities in the rural areas and adding to the rural incomes. Government have no information that such food processing industries have resulted in self-employed people being thrown out of their occupations.

Assistance for Supply of drinking water in villages of Madhya Pradesh

1229. SHRIMATI RATAN KUMARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages and Towns in Madhya Pradesh that were affected by water scarcity in 1987-88;

(b) the total amount of the central assistance made available to State Government for the purpose;

(c) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government has asked for additional funds; and

(d) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) During drought of 1987 the State Government reported that 19,780 villages and 315 towns in Madhya Pradesh were affected by water scarcity.

(b) The Government of India had approved followig ceilings of expediture for rural and urban drinking water supply arrangements in the drought affected areas of the State:

(Rs. in Crores)

	Ceilings of expenditure approved 1987-88	1988-89 (April-June 1988)
Rural Areas	7.54	3.54
Urban Areas	3.66	1.62